NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

List of Executive, Legislative and Judicial Officers.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Financial Affairs of the State, the Canal Board and the Sinking Fund.

Business to Come Before the Legislature.

Laws for the City of New York--- Report of

the Police Committee, &c., &c..

The government of the State of New York, holding office from and after the first day of January, 1856, is osed of the following named persons, who will meet at Albany, at noon to-day, to organise the government:-

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Black republicans in italies; Know Nothings in small

capitals; democrats in roman.

Office.

Name.

Name

The Auditor of the Canal Department is elected by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and will be a Know

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. The Legislative power of the State of New York is vested in a Senate and Assembly, elected by districts. The nate consists of thirty two members, and the Senators

	Europe of American de america	
	are elected for two years.	ı
	SENATE.	ı
	Henry J. Raymond, Prest eat, ex officio.	ı
	1. Suffolk, Rich'd and QueensJames Rider.	ı
	1. Sullois, frich a and Queens Sautos Printer	ı
	2 Kings Over P. Sarra. 3 New York, first 6 wards Ouniel E. Sickles.	ı
	3. New York, first 6 wards Camer F. Sickies.	Ł
	4. New York, 7, 10, 13. 17 wards Joseph H. Perry.	L
	5. New York, 8, 9, 14 wds Mark Spencer.	ı
	6. New York 11 12, 15, 16, 18,	L
	16 96 91 92 wards FRASTUS BROOKS.	L
	7 . Westelesster Putnam&Roc'd John W . FERDON.	Ł
	S. Dutchess & Columbia Wm. Kelly.	Ł
	O Oceange & Sullivan Edward M. Madden.	Ł
	10 Plater & Greene SEORGE S. NICHOIS.	ı
	11. Albany & SchenestadyJons W. HARCOURT.	ı
	12. Renssolaer	ı
	13. Washington & SarategaJUSTIN A. SMITH.	Ł
	14. Warren, Fasex & Clinton WILLIAM HOTCHKISS.	ı
	16. St. Lawrence & Franklin Zenas Clark.	ı
	15. St. Lawrence & Frankfill Sente Citira.	ı
	16. Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton	Ł
	& Montgomery Fred. P. Bellinger.	ı
9	37. Schoharie & Delaware Joseph H. Ramsay.	ı
	18. Otsego & Chenango Abbison M. SMITH.	ı
	19. Oneida Edon J. Richardson.	ı
	20. Madison & Oswego M. Lindley Lec.	ı
- 4	21. Jefferson & Lawis Garner Towne.	ı
	22. OnondagaJames Nexon.	ı
-3	23. Cortland, Broome & Hoga Ges. W. Bradfort.	Ł
	24. Cayuga & Wayne Samuet C. Cuyler.	r
	25 Tombains, Seneca & Yales Has Huntington.	ı
	96 Stenben & Chemung	ı
	Or Monroe John E. Patterson.	Ð
	28 Orleana Niapara & Genesee Alonio N. Upham.	L
	29 Ontario & Livingston	ı
	80. Alleghany & Wyoming John B. Halstead.	н
- 4	Di Pete	н
	82. Chautauque & Cattaraugus Roderick White.	ı.
- 1	RECAPITULATION.	ı
N	Black republicans	1
	Know Nothings	1
	Know Normings	П
- 3	Democrats 8	

Total 32
The following classification has also been made:— Preston King "republicans" 16
Joel T. Headley Know Nothings 12
Know Nothing softs 2
Anti-Know Nothing softs 2 of the party. It will be seen that the Senate is in their hands. According to law the Senate should meet on the first Tuesday in January. The Senators will be sworn in by the Lieutenant Governor, and then proceed to the election of Clerk. A message will then be sent to the House that the Senate is organized and ready to receive the Governor's message. If the House should not or-

contested by Mr. Barr, hard democrat. The seat of Mr. Ferdon, in the Seventh district, will be contested by Mr. Brandreth, soft shell democrat.

THE ASSEMBLY Is composed of 128 members. It meets at the same time as the Senate; members are elected for one year. They elect their Speaker and other officers, and are judges a to the claims and qualifications of persons claiming seats. The following is a list of members: -

EDWARD WIRITHSON

1. E. W. Albott. 2. Benjamin Squire, 3. D.P. Rose, Jr.

1.. George G. Ssott, 2.. Joseph Baucus.

1. John E. Lovett, 2. Charles Holmes

JAMES RODGERS.

ganize on New Year's day, the Senate will adjourn over.

The seat of Mr. Sickles, in the Third district, will be

The following is a list of	members:-
Dist. ALBANY.	Dist. NEW YORK.
1 Isaac Witbeck.	8. JAMES A. DOLAN,
2. JACKSON KING,	9. Erastus W. Glover,
3. H. Justins,	10. JOHN M. REED.
4. James Brady	11. CHARLES T. MILES.
ALLEGANY.	12. Peter Dawson,
1. Isaac Hampton,	13., WILLIAM A. GUEST,
2 A. H. Main.	14. Henry Wiltse,
PROOME.	15 Arthur Woods,
Walter L. Pick.	16. John H. Anthon.
CATLABAUGUS.	NIAGARA.
1 L. D. Cobb,	1. WILLIAM S. FRY.
2. DANIEL BUCKLIN.	2. John Gould.
CAYUGA.	OSEDA.
1. Saedis Dudley,	1. George F. Fowler,
2. LEONARD STMONS,	2. James J. Hanshett,
3. felbert Powers.	3. Thomas D. Penfield,
CHAUTAUGUE.	4. Caleb Goodrich.
1 . Henry A. Pendergraat,	ONONDAGA.
2. SMITH BERRY.	1. Irvin Williams,
CHEMUNG.	2. James Longstrod,
J. Burr Clark.	3. Burr Burton,
CURNANGO.	4. Jabez Lowis.
1. T. H. Matteson,	ONTARIO,
2. Frederick H. Jaliand.	1. Samuel A. Hot,
CIANTON.	2. OLIVER CASE.
Timothy Hoyle.	ORANGE.
COLUMNIA.	1. ISAAC WOOD,
1. SAMURI TER BROKER,	2 W. W. Reeve,
2. A. A. HOYPTRADT.	3A. J. Mith.
CORTLAND.	ORIHANS.
George 1. Kingman.	Dan H. Cole.
DELAWARE.	OSWECO.
1. John Mead,	1. Orville Robinson,
2. JONE HARTON.	2. Andrew S. Warner.
DUTCHESS.	OXSEGO.
1. John H. KETCHAM,	I. TIMOTHY B. BAILEY,
2. Daniel O. Ward,	2. Brown Dimock,

ORANGE.
. ISAAC WOOD,
. W. W. Reeve,
. A. J. Muls. Dan H. Cole. Orville Robinso Andrew S. Wa OXSEGO.

1. TIMOTHY B. BAILIN, Z. C. Wright B. Jacob B. Caryenter. J. J. G. Dasmin,
Deniel Devening, Jr.,
Jone Clark,
Benjamin Malthy, PUTNAM. Benjamin Bailey. S. M. SNEDICUR.
S. M. SNEDICUR.
RENSERLAR.
1. Geo. Van Santvoord,
2. Algustes Journeos,
5. Sandroud A. Tract. JOHN A. LEE, michano. William J. Shoa.

1 BARC LANSVILL
GENTERS
CHEENE
CHEENE
DOWN MARIN
CHEENE
L. BURL MARIN
C. M. B. MATICE.
COMMISSIONERS

1. John Hanford, 2. Francis R. Spinola, 3. E. T. Wood, David A Alger

1. Joseph Spraker NEW YOUK.

1. Daniel Mechan,

2. Benjamin Hay,

3. James Hayes,

4. John D. Dixon,

5. John J. Bielly,

6. A. J. H. Proanne,

JAMES B. THOMAS. STEUBEN.
1..G. DENNISON,
2.. Albert C. Morgan,
3.. HARLOW HAKES. SCFFORK.

1.. David G. Floyd,

2.. Wm. S. Smith. WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY. A. H. Miller. TOMPKINS.

1. WILLIAM C. COON.

2. R. H. S. HYDE. 1...GLORGE A. DEDLEY, 2...D. SCHOONMAKER. Z. D. SCHOOMAKER.
WARREN.
TROMBS S. Gray.
WASHINGTON.
1. J. S. CROCKER.
2. HANRY B. NORTHROP. I. C. Paine.
VATEL.
Henry H. Gage.

According to the new line of parties, the following summary may be made:—
Preston Kirg "republicans"
Juel T. Headley Know Nothings.
Aaron Ward democrats.
Israel T. Hatch softs.
Old line whig.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly should meet on Monday, January 1, at eleven o'clock. The oldest member is generally elected Chairman protem, and the House proceeds to vote for a Speaker, sometimes vice voce, and sometimes by ballot. The organization of the House will not be easily effected the contract of the transfer o this year, unless the republicans cast all their votes for a soft shell democrat, in order to defeat the Know No things. This is the current rumor at Albany, and Mr. Robinson, a soft shell democrat of Oswego, has been named as the man.

STATE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary of the State of New York is arranged as 1. The court for the trial of impeachments of State of-ficers. It is composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

2. The Court of Appeals, which consists of eight Judges four are elected on the general State ticket, and serve eight years, and four are selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court, having the shortest time to serve. This is a high court of appeals and chancery, and it has the power to hear causes from the lower courts, to set aside their proceedings, to revise their decisions, and to order new trials. The Judge of the four cheson at large having the shortest term to serve, sits as Chief Justice. Six Judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year after it is argued. Four terms are held each year, at Albany, and there should be one term every two years in each judicial district. Each Judge has a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

This court is composed of the f llowing named Judges:-Hiram Denio, of Utica, Chief Judge. Term expires

Alexarder S. Johnson, of Albany. Term expires Des.

Grenon F. Constock (elected to fill recency caused by the resignation of Judge Charles H. Ruggles). Term expires Dec., 1801. Samuel L. Selden, of Rochester. Term expires Dec.

Three democrats and one Know Nothing.

Clerk, B. F. Harwood, of Livingston; Deputy, Russel F. Hicks, of Albany; State Reporter, Francis Kernan. The Judges of the Court of Appeals from the Suprem Bench are taken this year from the odd districts, as fo ows. Their terms all expire in 1857:-

William Mitchell, of New York. William B. Wright, of Kingston. Frederick W. Hubbard, of Watertown. Themas A. Johnson, of Corning. Making the court stand:-

Now Nothing.

The rew Court of Appeals will organise at Albany, on the 2d of January. Of the new Judges, Mr. Seidon has long been on the bench of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Comstock has been reporter to the Court of Appeals. The new court is considered quite equal to its prede-

3. The Supreme Court, having general jurisdiction in law and equity. The State is divided into eight Judicial districts, each having four Justices. They serve for eight years, (sa ary \$2,500,) but are so classified that one in each district goes out every two years; consequently the people elected eight new Justices at the last election, and

	DISTRICT.
Salary	\$1,000
Term Expi	ires December 31.
William Mitchell, of New	York 1857
James S. Roosevelt,	
Edward P. Caules,*	
Thomas W. Clerke.	
James It. Whiting,	
Contacted by House F	Dantas

Judge Cowles was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Merris two or three days before election. The several political parties prepared tickets, and Mr. Davies, who was a Know Nothing, received the greater number of votes. The Executive, however, delined to acknowledge the validity of the election, on the ground that no legal notice or proclamation was made of it, and the state Canvassers did not count Mr. Davies' vote. The matter is now before the Courts. John W. Brown, of Newburg. 1857

4	Selah R. Sureng, of Setauket
-1	William Rockwell, of Prooklyn
4	Jomes Emel
4	TRIED DISTRICT.
-1	William B. Wright, of Kingston
-1	Low Marcie of Albany 1950
1	Malbone Watson, of Catskill
-1	George Govern 1863
-1	FOURTH DISTRICE.
- 5	House C Probes 100 MH PISTARCE.
1	Alonzo C. Polic. 1857 Cornellus 1. Atlen. of Salem 1859
٦	Amerials R. James, of Ogdensburg. 1861
-1	
-1	LIGHTH DISTRICT. 1863
-1	
-1	Frederick W. Hubbard, Watertown
1	Paniel Prait, Syracuse
ŧ	William J. Baren Ctien
Ŧ	WHITAM F. ALIEN 1800
1	SIXTH DISTRICT.
٦	William H. Shankland, Ithaca
.1	Hiram Gray, Elmira
1	Charles Mason, Figurition
1	Ransom Balcour
1	SEVENTH DISTRICT.
1	Thoreas A. Johnson, Corning
ŧ	Theren R. Strong, Pelmyra
٠	Harry Welles, Penn Yan
1	E. Darwin Smar
ě	EIGHTH DISTRICT.
1	Levi F. Boson, Leckport
ı	Jemes Mullett, Buffalo
4	Benjamin F. Greene, Buffalo
н	RECEASED P. MARVIN
ı	1. Many 1. Many 15
1	BUSINESS TO COME BEFORE THE LEGISLA
1	
ı	TURE-STATE FINANCES.

Almost the first document that will be presented to the Legislature will be the report of Comptroller Cook, who goes out of conce, and which will be handed in by his successor, Mr. Burrows, who it is believed will be a faith fol and efficient guardian of the treasury.

The financial system of this State, under the constitu-

flow of 1847, is somewhat complicated, and we have no less than six specific tunds, as follows: The General Fund, Sinking Fund, Causi Fund, Common School Fund, Litera

ture Fund, and United States Deposite Fund. THE GENERAL FUND. The General Fund is that set apart for the payment of ne ordinary expenses of government; its revenue is derived from a direct tax of one mill on every dollar of the assessed property of the State, the net proceeds of which ax amount to \$000,000; an appropriation of \$200,000 from the surplus canal revenue, auction and salt duties (\$154,000), State prison earnings, &c., \$200,000 moremaking the entire revenue to this fund about \$1,500,000 the estimated expenses of this year for salaries, printing Legislature, State prisons, charitable institutions, river improvements, lunatic asylums, &c., to about \$1,550,000 There has been a deficiency in the revenues of the general fund for several years; commencing in 1849 with about \$37,000, it grew at the end of 1854 to \$279,054 38 and probably this year it will be increased another hun dred thousand dollars. The direct tax alluded to wallaid by the Legislature of 1853, for the purpose of extin guishing this deficiency, but as the means of the State are increased so does the rapacity of its law makers extend, and the Legislature soon made appropriations enough to swallow up the whole the mill tax, although it netted over \$000,000. We understand that during the past year, while the receipts have been increased, and while there should have been over a million of extra revenue put in the treasury, including the appropriation of two hun-dred thousand from the canais—the whole sum being nearly two millions- the deficiency is proportionately as

great as ever. When Millard Fillmore was Comptroller

of the State, he urged upon the Legislature to practice

the most rigid economy in making appropriations from

this fund, and every Comptroller has followed his exam-

ple, but without much effect. In 1849, when the deficien-

cy commenced, the State expenditures on this account

were about \$700,000; but since that time they have doubled. A little has been taken here and a little there -corruption has run riot at Albany, and each succeeding administration has surpassed its predecessor in con-triving schemes to deplete the treasury. This shows the folly of the direct tax, unless guarded by law, for the State expenses will always be carried up to the revenue and the Legislature, knowing that there will be a certain smount in the treasury from all sources, are sure to spend it, and leave the deficiency to be provided for by their successors. This is made plain by the fact that the ordinary expenses of the government have doubled since 1848, thus—

cy of \$279 000, which would bring up the State expense o more than double what they were seven years ago The only possible excuse for this is in the prison debt which amounts to \$250,000; but taking that out, we

should still have our expenses doubled.

The mode by which the Legislature gets the money i made sacred to educational purposes by the State. The running expenses of the government, as appropriated by the Legislature, must be paid, and if the General Fund revenue is deficient, the Comptroller borrows from the School Fund, and a direct tax is laid. The authority to lay this tax is given in article 7, section 5, of the consti

The aggregate valuation of taxable property in the State in 1854 was \$1,364,154,625-real estate, \$1.091,514, 053; personal estate, \$272,638,110. Acres of land taxed 28,188,173; State tax \$1,023,116 27; county tax, \$6,608, 602 86; town tax, \$2,006,561 70; total taxation, \$9,638, 279 63, of which over one half (\$4,846,386 07) was paid by the city of New York. Average rate of taxation on one dollar valuation, 6.3 mills; in New York, 10.5 mills. The entire general fund State debt amounts to \$6,355,654 37; the contingent State debt, State stock issued and leaned to various railroad companies, is \$920,000. The General Fund is funded in stocks bearing interest and payable at certain periods. When it becomes due new stock is issued to pay it. The principal falling due Jan. 1st, 1855, has been provided for lately by a a new loan. THE SINKING PUND

Is established by the constitution, art. 7. It was in tended as a gradual means of extinguishing the canal debt, which in 1836 amounted to \$3,000,000, and which has now increased to \$17,000,000. It will be seen that the studing fund scheme has been an entire failure. The costitution provided that on and after June 6rst, 1846, the sum of \$1,500,000 should be set apart from the cana revenues till 1865, when the sum should be increased to \$1,700,000. This was to be a staking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the canal debt, in cluding the \$350,000 then to be borrowed. There is a turther provision appropriating \$350,000 of the surplus cars! revenues to pay the general fund debt. There is a further charge for 1855 upon the canal revenues, of \$: CO, COO, to go towards paying the State expenses. The surplus revenue, to meet all these charges, ought to be \$2,140,000, but it will probably fall short of that amount \$200,000, at least. This deficiency will have to be met by toen, and the sum paid to the general fund will be cut off, and thus the deficiency in the general fund, to be must by direct taxation, will amount to half a million.

It will be seen that corrupt legislation at Albany, and the falling off in the canal receipts, caused by railway competition, have, together, entangled the State in a mass of debt. The direct tax must be continued and the remainder of the revenues of the canals, after paying the interest on their cebt, will speedily sink to nothing At any rate, the sinking fund cannot be relied upon to accomplish its purpose, which was gradually to extingnish the State debt. The debt gradually grows larger. In addition to the above, the late administration threw over to the fiscal year beginning October, 1855, an additional charge of \$400,000, to be met from the canal reve

The sinking fund, then, can only be relied upon to pay the interest on the canal debt, Unless something is don to increase the business of the canals, or help their revenues, it may eventually fail to ce this.

THE SCHOOL FUND amounts to \$2,425,211 97; the income of which, \$310 000 is equally diviced among the schools of the State. The Literature Fund is \$268,62012—the income, \$43,981 80, 4s divided between the academies in the State, and applied for the purchase of books, maps, globes, &c. The United States Deposit Fund-\$4,014,520 71-4 acome \$254,960, is divided between common schools, Indian schools, academies, State normal seasols, Teachers' institutes, &c. THE CANAL PUND

consists in the State Capals, and their value is estimated at farty millious. Their income is in tolls, and may net this year two millions in round numbers. They owe a lebt of seventeen millions on construction account. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are the Licutenant Covernor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the was mer, and the Attorney General-one black republic

on whig, and the rest Know Nothings. These Commisdeners elect their Auditor, who is to the canal finance what the Comptroller is to the State. Hon. N. S. Benton will andoubtedly fill this office during the next two years, and the carals will be in the lands of their friends. The Legi-lature will be called upon to do something to

atricate the Place Shances from the terrible entangle ment in which they have been involved by a cours such expenditure to feed a hunger lobby.

THE CANAL BOARD, For the corrent year, is then constituted :-Trans Certain year, is these constituted.

Items J. Rechance. Like the Greener, President torn the Brancer. Secretary of State.

Loreners Enthuses. Compreher.

States Care. Transver.

States Engineer.

Consider Gordinies.

Rans Fisherk. State Engineer.

Consider Gordinies.

Rans Fisherk. Carell Commissioners. Manu Fishesh, Coral Commissioners,

The complexion of the Board is decidedly Know No. -six of that party to three black republican whigh The same officers, except Canal Commissioners and and except Canal Commissioners, and with the Speaker of the Assembly, (yet to be chosen,) are Commissioners of the Land Office. The Americans will have complete con teel in these three important boards. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund choose the Auditor of the Canal

The duty of the Canal Fourd is to fix the rate of tods, proint collectors, superintendents of repairs, weigh sters and inspectors, hear appeals from the Canal An grainers, and, in fact, act as the general executive au herity to all matters appertaining to the canals. They have a large amount of patronage in their hands, and in the hands of enserupulous politicians the canal revenues

have been diverted to party purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have the care of he reverces of the canals and the canal debt. The canal eccipts in 1854 amounted to \$2,988,065 21, and the sur los revenue was only \$1,750,708-a considerable def Cana' Fund to have suggested a remedy for this by laying tolls on the great railways-the Central and Erle - which cause the canal revenues to diminish by carrying freight at rates which are not profitable to the companies, and which seriously compete with the canals. But the old Canal Board was in the railway interest, which now controls the State, and the railways have fought off the

The railway tolls are paid in Pennsylvania and other States, and would have been laid here long ago were it not for the dominant power in Albany of the Centra Railroad Company. Our readers will take notice that the canal interest is a public interest; therefore it has no friends. The canala represent forty millions of public capital, and there has been no one to defend it. The raffroad, on the other hand, represents forty millions of private capital, and its shrewd managers have no difficulty in controlling the Legislature to their interests. It is a singular fact that some two or three small old fashione locks have been kept near the centre of the State in order to diminish the business of the canal. No large sized

boats can pass these locks. The friends of the canals have hopes of better things this year. The new Board contains several strong canal men, and an effort will be made to induce the Legislature to toll the railways. As matters now stand, the canalwould soon become an actual burden upon the State, in stead of a source of revenue. The true cause of this is found in the fact that the Central Railroad—the greatest money power in the State—rules the legislature. We hope that there will be some decency found at Albany this year, and that the great camai interest will not be sacrificed to fill the pockets of a lew stock jobbers. THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

an act of the Legislature, February, 1865, a Board of Railway Commissioners was appointed. Their duties were to have a general supervision of the railroads, investigate if e cause of accidents, &c. The active members of this Pourd were Mr. John T. Cark, the State Engineer and Mr. William J. Mc Alpine, both men of known ability, and well acquainted with the detail of their work. The State law of 1860 obliges all the railroad companies to report annually to the State Engineer. This year they will report to the Commissioners—first, on their stock and debts; second, cost of construction and equipments; third, characteristics of road, length, bridging, &c.; fourth, business of the year; fifth, expenses of maintaining roadway and real estate; sixth, cost of repairs of machinery; seventh, cost of operating the road; eighth, earnings, receipts and payments; ninth, accidents. The latter tables will include classifications of all kinds of casualties. These reports have all been condensed into exceedingly important one, will be laid before the Legisla ture at an early day. There have been numerous improvements in brakes, platforms, &c., suggested during the past year, which we hope the Commissioners have

the past year, which we hope to duly attended to.

The railroad lobby men will muster strong at Albany this year. They have several schemes to push, the most important of which is to bridge the Hudon. They will fight to the last the attempts which will be made to toll the Central road.

Mr. Clark, the late State Engineer, has prepared a report on the subject of the canals.

LAWS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK-HAR BOR ENCROACHMENTS. This subject has interested our friends at Albany for retal years. Last spring Governor Clark and numerous legislators same down and examined the points on the North and East rivers where the channel has been oncroached upon. As long sgo as 1836 these encroachments commenced, and were sanstioned by law. The following Commissioners were appointed under act of the Legislatime last year to investigate the matter: - Hon. Geo. Patterson, John L. Talcott, Esq., Hon, Preston King, John Vanderblit, Laq., and James Bowen Esq. They at once epened an office and entered upon the di-charge of their luties. Two United States surveying schoolers, the Corwin, Capt. Craven, and the Nautilus, Capt. Wain-

wright, assisted them. The duties of the parties connected with the Corwin and Nautilus were chiefly pertaining to soundings. The Corwin's party commenced their operations at the south era end of Elsckwell's Island, and obtained complete soundings of the East river and the bays down as far as a point between Earlien bay and Pelican beach. Here they were competed to suspend one attimes by the inclemencie of the season; but not till they had made about sevenly five thousand throws of the lead, in two thousand miles of sourdings. If e parties from the Nautilus began the discharge of their duties in the Hudson liver, opposite Spnyten Duyvel creek, and made soundings till they arrive at Castle Garden, whence they proceeded to the sills above mentioned. The whole of the work of this nature incumbent upon the Commissioners is done, except the soundlegs of a part of the lover boy, Hurl Gate and Spayten Duyrel creek, unless the Legislature shall ex-tend the duties of the Commissioners on the Long Island side of the East river to Threg's Neck, in tend of stopping them at Newtown creek, as now contemplated. The La gi lature, owing to the desirability of preventing eacreachments at Hurl Gate from either side, will probably

enact providing for such extension.

The Commissioners will submit a report soon after the meeting of the Tegislature, but they will require a year or more to complete the work for which they were ap-pointed. One duty imposed upon them is, to ascertain what grants have been made of lands under water to incividuals, and how far they have been improved an occup ed. Some of these grants date back as far as 1656 -two hundred years ago-and to discharge their duty, with regard to them, the Commissioners will find to be task of no little difficity, and one requiring much time It is probable the Commissioners will recommend boun

daries for the East river, beyond which obstructions or maps and the North river, definite action, we learn, has not been resolved upon. It is hoped and believed that New Jersey will, curing the coming winter, appoint commissioners to fix the water line on her side of the river, and a disposition prevails to await her action, and see if she does appoint commissioners to act in concert with them. Certainly, the authorities of New Jersey must see the necessity of settling the vexed questions involved, at once and forever. In the meantime the New York Commissioners are vigilant in preventing the extension of encroachments into either river. An injunction has been elseed upon the Street Commissioner to prevent the extension of a pier at the fact of Tweaty-eighth street, N

On the maps on which their operations are set forth in detail, the Commissioners have caused a line to be drawn around and near the land where the soundings are three fathoms, or eighteen feet-showing how near a vessel drawing eighteen feet of water may approach the shore at any point. We will here remark that the soundings were taken at mean low water. The line spoken of, a choic, even as far up as Spoyten Dayvel Creek. What a con mentary on the capacity of our harber in after times if it is improved as it ought, and even if it is not permit ted to be destroyed for temporary benefits to individuals And it shows the absurdity of extending piers to great distances, to obtain a suitable depth of water.

The deepest water found is at the Narrows, where is t shouls in the channel usually followed by vessels in coming up to the city, to thirty feet in some places. The greatest depth found in the East river is opposite the foot of Riv. ington street, where seventy-four feet of line were ruout. On the route of the Faiton ferry boats, the water is between sixty and seventy feet deep. In But two lik Channel there is an average depth of thirty feet, though the water shouls to twenty-one feet at or point in the centre of the channel. Between Govern st's feland and Communipaw, community at the form point, there is twelve feet of water, deepening suddenly e seventy, from which it show's, when the Jersey fla are reached, to twenty feet, and then to three. The North river in the channel is from thirty to forty-two feet deep, as far as soundings have been taken. Upon Disnored Reof there is a point which rises from the most surface of the rock nearly two feet—to within thirtee feet and a half of the surface. On Coenties Reof there i fifteen heet of water. There is a shoal off the first is lightn street. East river, comed, if is supposed, by the current which is turned out of its source by the current which is turned out of its source by the current ones seed upon from the foot of Englisteenth street south According to the map of the Commissioners, the event of coerocities upon from sixty to six hundred feet at the first point. There is a shall extend deg from the Atlant of class (Brooklyp) formeds the formous and markey desire footonics may upon which there is from him to sixteen feet of water. Between this sheal and Long Found, and leading into Gowents Pay, is a channel having able to vessel, drawing lamiton lead. Dismond Reof there is a point which rises from the main

THE CHANCERY PUNDS

The Serate of the State of New York, at the last res on of the Legislature, appointed Mosses, Robert Lanamine into the fence of the late Court of Chancery, which was abolished about seven years ago.

By an act of the 12th of April, 1848, the scentifies and funds held by the Court of Chareery, belonging to different suitors in the court, were distributed by the Court of Appeals to the various counties in the State where the claimants to the funds were supposed to reside. Un der this law there were deposited with the Chamberlain

Total.....\$947,231 00 There funds have been in the custody of Shapard Knapp, Francis Edmonds and Robert Kelly, successively Chamberlains of the city, Mr. Kelly being the present incumbent.

The committee will report on the state of this fund in the several counties at an carly day.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE. Messrs, Hishop, Pratt and Barr, members of the last conste, were appointed to investigate the sifairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, and report to the present Legislature thereon. There ought to be some light on this subject, as this is the second time that a committee has been appointed, and nothing done that we ever heard of. As the Thurlow Weed and testle tharden interest is not paramount in this Legislature we suppose that the matter will be brought up in the Smale at an early day. the Legislature a report containing much valuable infor-

mation on the subject of the mal-administration of justice in the lower courts. They have found a great deal of corruption in the matter of ball—they have found that the election of police justices by the people opens the door to favoritism, and they have found that the whole system needs re-organizing. These things were long no-torious in this community, and have frequently been noticed by the independent press, but now the Legislature has them under cath. The committee will give all the facts and recommend some important changes, such as increasing the number of police magistrates, protecting poor criminals against "skinners and Tombs lawyers, making more stringent laws as to bail, carrying concealed weapons and making the police department more efficient. The committee received some very valuable suggestions from the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, and the earnest attention of the Legislature will be called to this very important

SALE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. An application will be made to the Legislature to grant a perpetual lease of Reservoir square, on which the Crystal Palace now stands, to the American Institute. Crystal Palace Association hold it for five years from 1852, from the Corporation. The Association desires to sell the Palace to the Institute, the officers of which will buy on condition that \$80,000 of the purchase money (\$45,000) is raised by subscription, and the Legislature will grant the land. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not thus give away a square that belongs to the whole people to carrish any body of private citizens, no matter how mentorious the objects of their combination may be. The Crystal Palace belongs properly in the Central park as a winter garden, and the land on which it now stands should be sold and the proceeds applied to the Ceptral park, which should not be reduced in dimensions one inch. We want the whole of it.

A movement highly important to some part of ou city will smanate from the Commissary General Department. It is to propose the sale of the present Arsenal and its surrounding grounds, and the removal to an armory in the centre of the city-probably, eventuallythe removal of the headquarters of the department to the seat of government.

the seat of government.

The present arecoal is at variance with the established grade of the avenue—is within the limits of the new path—to the pleasure and loveliness of which, the powder magnetine would not be an appreciated attraction. The State can evicently make money by a removal, and to adu to its wealth is a prespect seldom offered to the gaze of these who control the government.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Is all ready, but it will not be sent in until Wednesday, even if the House should organize to-day, which is not probable. It will dony the failure of the Prohibitory law, and will suggest rather the extension of the powers of those acting noder it, so as to give them a clear guide to their duty. I judge all this because the present Execu five will sec-must sec-that identified as he is with this policy, it is for him to push forward rather than to retrograde. Between the recommendations of the message, the doubts of the courts, the opposition of the interested, and the indifference of the people, nothing will be done

We have thus briefly glanced at the most important matters to come before the Legislature of the Empire State during the coming year. The present session will be interesting and important. We hope for an improvement on last year's Legislature. It could not be worse.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

INAUGURATION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Heads of Departments and their Duties.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Measures to be Proposed for the Action of the

Common Council,

The inauguration of the new city government takes place on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, when both

branches of the Common Council hold their first session for the year 1856.

I	will remain as follows:-	
١	MAYOR'S OFFICE.	
١	Fernando Wood, dem Mayor \$4,00	00
١	Alex'r Ming Clerk 1,2	50
١	Wm. M. Cooke Secretary 1,2	50
١	Wm. H. Stephens First Marshal 1:3	50
١	G. W. Hinchman Assistant Clerk 1.0	00
ı	G. F. Concalin	00

the direction of the Mayor or Aldermen, the granting of tavern or excise licenses, and also those to cartmen, &c. revenues, &c., granted by the charter to the Mayor, and report daily, under eath, an account to the Comptroller of all the money received by him, paying it over at the

It is the duty of the Mayor's Clerk to prepare and file in the Mayor's office all onths of office taken before the Mayor; to take the bonds of such officers as are required to give security before the Mayor, and transmit them to the Comptroller; to prepare all such proofs or acknow

legements of deeds or other instruments as require the off cial attestation of the Mayor; to preserve and keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers which are required by law to be filed therein; to deliver to the re specific Boards all me-sages from the Mayor in writing, nd to record and render an account to the Comptroller on er each of all meneys he may receive.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the 7th inst., a proession will be formed in the City Hall, consisting f the reserved corps of the Police Department, led

by the Chief and followed by the candidates who are to be instalted in their respective offices. As the term of the Mayor does not expire this year, there the procession instead of going to his office will proceed directly to the chamber of the Board of Alderman, where the newly elected members will take the following oath of

After the administration of this oath, the Board of Aldermen will then be constituted as follows:-

BOARD OF ALDERMAN.

	WOLLOW-177. 4	em
Words. Namez. 1 - Josiah W. Brown	Politics, 1	ce
1 -Josiah W. Prown	Demograt	2013
2 -Bran Cowin	. K. N. widg.	
D. Samuel M. Moser	K N. while	-
4 - Barth, Ben'y	Dem. whig	12
a-H. E. Heffmler	Democrat	
	Democrat	**
6 - John Cinney		
7.—Charles Fox		
8 - Wm. Tucker		
9 - Peter P. Voorhis		
10 -James Griffitha		50
11 James R. Steers	. Democrat	
12 - David S. Jackson	Democrat	83
13John H. Briggs	. K. N. whig	20
14.—Peter Moneghan	Democrat	**
15I. O. Barker	K. N. whig	**
16.—Peter Fulmer	Whig	
		**
17N. C. Ely	. K. N. whig	
18J. H. Valentine		
19 Anson Herrick		
20 Wm. McCopkey	Democrat	
21 -Geo. W. Varian	Democrat	
22 Wm. B. Drake	. K. N. whig	āB
Total Darker Ma Franch		

the Fifteenth ward, will, it is confidently expected, be the President of the new Board.

The election in the Second ward is contested by the democratic candidate, Nicholas Segrist, who claims the

office by a majority of some eight or ten votes. The case came before the County Canvassers, but was by them transferred to the Board of Aldermen, who it is Heved will decide in favor of Drake. It is hardly probable that any change will be made in the clerical the Board, which is composed as follows:-

	alary
	\$2,35
obn H. Chambers, Deputy Clers,	1,50
oseph B. Young First Assistant Clerk	1,00
enves E. Selmes, Second " "	1 00
ffred Cooper, Third " "	70
S. Nims City Librarian	90
N. Parker, Messenger,	75
homas Flender Assistant Messenger	60
. B. Weed, Sergeant at Arms,	60
W. Green,	25

When the Board of Aldermen is duly organized the Board of Councilmen, where the same ceromony that we have described will be repeated. The term of office of each member is one year, so that the oath will be admin-istered to every one of the sixty, some of whom it will be perceived from the following list have been re-elected:-

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Wds. Dis.	PUALL	OF C	DUMELL	MAN.	Maria Company
was. Das.	Names.				Politics.
1. 1. H	enry Emili		*******		. N. WM
0 0 0	coo L. Smi	th	******	D	ADE.
2 4 4	Names. enry Emith cot L. Smi deen Clifts mos T. Ga	OE1	******	W	P
4 5 1	hos I. Ga	AJEE		K	. N. WI
4. 5. Je	Din Daulet	*****	*****	D	ece.
7 0	mes rem				**
6 9 Te	corge r. b	ecetora.			
9 6	Mien L. W	augn			N. Dock
TO W	illiam H	Crane.	*****	*******	
6 11 M	athew Mer	Crane.		******	1000
19 G	Moline Molin	inlaw.	******		
12 I	mor F K	MANOY		******	
7 14 6	mos T. Ga shin Baulet ames Reili- teorge P. B temes L. W. sorge A. B tilliam H. athew Mur sorge McKi temes E Ki sorge W. V lehael Bar	Warner			
15 M	Ichael Bar				
16 0	lando Gra				16
8 17 Je	nse N. Fh	Oline		20000000	44
18 Ja	mes E Co	lengue			
19 Jo	went D. M	fartin			
	lehael Bar lando Gra nas N. Ph mes E. Co seph D. M dyard K.				
22. Al	ha Kenna exander H S. Cooper	emphil			46
23. C.	S. Cooper	HEROSE	183 0 194	K	N. De
24 . R.	S. Dixon.				-
1025Jo	S. Dixon. an Roebn	er		w	hig.
26. Jo	hn Van Ti	ne		D	om.
27Ch	aries Whi	tlock		К	N. WM
11. 28. He	nry W. Co	lyer		D	oun.
26. Joi 27. Ch 11. 28. He 29. I-s 30. F. 31. Ge 32. Jo 13. 32. Jo 34. Ed 35. Ep 14. 36. Ep 14. 36. Gi 15. 39. Jo 40. Oi 41. Ci 16. 42. A 43. Ge 44. Se	ac C. rkas	ta		K	. N. WM
30. F.	I A. Bool	e		D	am.
31. Ge	erge H. R.	aymond		K	N. WM
32Jo	hn Hart			D	
13 33 W	illiam Floy	d	******	K	A. Wh
34Ed	ward C. M	cConne	II	D	NIIR.
14 CO Es	hraim Re-	d	******		M. Dem
1486FT	ancis O'R	eitly		D	NOR.
01II	omas Pari	AD			
15 20 L	be U Per	tn			N D.
40 6	is D. See	ay			1
47 C	an D. Swa	a contain			J. WL
16 49 A	ndrew Lea	- ppice by	100000		-
43 G	enree Marr	121		K	N WH
44 . S	muel Hon	DAT			
46 C1	be los S. V	etrous	******		**
1746J.	W. T. Va	Ricer			et
43. G 44 - St 46 - C 17. 46 - J 47. 48 - F 49. A 50. B 20. 51 - Ja 52. I	enjamin F	. Pinckr	10Y		"
48.,F	J. Miller			D	eu.
49. A	ndrew J. C	dell		K	. N. Wh
50B	ernard Rei	Шу		D	ent.
2051Ja	mes Wal's	ice, Jr.			"
52. I	enris Ryes				**
5871	mas A. 1	unn			44
2154Je	dan L. No	yes	*****	K	. N. Wh
55 W	illiam H. 7	laylor			**
52. Fe 58. 71 21. 54. Je 55. W 18. 56. W	iliam N.	Baxter,	******	K	. N. Dens
57 1958B					-
00 50 7	Iram A. M	ay nard.	******	K	N. Wh
2250. B 1260.,1s	edry A Ci	gu			em.
1200,,18	mac A. Ho	Ther		K	. A. Wh
The elect	don for C	ounciln	nan in t	he Fifty	eventh 4
rict, is con	tested by	William	0 C. St.	erling the	Know N
bing whig	candidata	land the	a damen	ratio cand	idate Tel
K. Bradley.	The clair	m to th	e contes	ned seut h	IAS DOOD N

to the decision of the Board, by the County Canvascers. The I resident of the New Board will, it is underste be Benjamin F. Pinckney, the Know Nothing whig me ber from the Forty seventh district.

Board, all of whom, it is believed, will be retained:-

Nomes.

Nomes.

C. T. McClenschan.

Clerk.

Solar

C. T. McClenschan.

Clerk.

Solar

C. T. McClenschan.

Clerk.

Solar

Charles A. S. Holden.

Assistant Clerk.

Nicholas M. Silectil.

Sergeant at Arms.

John E. Grerre.

Messenger.

W. H. Feabody.

Doorkeeper.

K. S. Perrickson.

Reader.

2 After the organization of both branches of the Comm Council, the Mayor's message will be sent in. This we give a review of the condition of the various department

and will also suggest new measures for the consideration

and action of the members during the present year.

Among the most important of the statements he w make will be that concerning the financial affairs of city, as the subject is one in which all who pay taxes i deep interest. From the last report presented by Comptroller, it appears that the estimated expenses of a city government for the year 1856 amount to about millions and a half. To this the Finance Committee the Board of Councilmen have added \$454,282 as the estimate for the increased expenses of the next two months. The total sum, with this addition amounts, \$6,902,336, showing an increase of \$1,099,514 over t expenses of the year 1855. Now, in view of the gr burden which is thus imposed on tax payers, and which they receive a comparatively triffing return becomes the duly of the Mayor to suggest some need by which these expenses can be reduced. He has alrecalled the attention of the Common Council to the m defects which exist in the different departments as the are at present organized; but he cannot impress strongly upon it the necessity for a more direct re bility on the part of the executive officer at the hear each. In the language of his last year's message, "i no exaggeration to say that sometimes twenty offic belonging to different departments are enga in doing at the same time that which could be according plished by one man, if acting for himself, in one-tnoth the time and at one-twentieth the cost, while department is its own master and acts upon its own tion, without consent or consultation with any other The present system of contracts, we understand, will be treated of in his message, and the many abuses wh grow out of it, and which are among the most grien hat our people have to bear. A more equal distribu of taxes on different kinds of property, and an enlament of the basis upon which they should be lev the abolition of fees in the different offices come with the municipal government; the imposition of a tain rate of interest on all loans of funds from the cit individuals; the adoption of a strict rule by which disbursing efficers shall be prevented from expensioner or incurring obligations, to pay for withe city is liable without previous appropriate the city is liable without previous appropriate city is liable without previous tion, and a balance unexpended to meet it; collection of money from the suspended sales taxes and assessments, which can be obtained upon

These fees should form a portion of the to defray the expenses of the city, while the should be paid a fair salary for the performance efficial duties. Another way of diminishing the ta the city is by charging a certain interest on the leaned, as recommended by the Mayor in his last message; for as he justly remarks, there is no reason the financial affairs of the city in this respect, sho conducted upon any other principle than that There are other subjects in addition to those w just alluded to, which will also be embraced in th of the most fertile that can be presented to the Co Council. The investigation of the Legislative Comr which adjourned last week, has brought to b startling facts in relation to the doings of a of the police. We are well aware that it is impossible for them to put a stop to reprostitution, and the numerous other evils with our city is afflicted, but they can accomplish more they are at present doing. The Mayor being

taxes and assessments, which can be a seen and assessments, and a sees the first action of city railroads by compete to proceed; the taxation of city railroads by competence and the sees of the sees

the companies to pay a license on each car—these form the principal subjects which will be embrace

the Mayor's Message. In regard to the expenses of

city, which have increased at the rate of about the

years, no person who is at all acquainted with the

ter will deny that the whole machinery of our mur

could be conducted better than it is at present f

east one half the amount that is annually expende

the item of free alone, there are instances in white

much as from twenty to thirty thousand

quarters of a million every year for the last three of

head of that department himself, and one of the Commissioners, can also do a great deal in impro efficiency of the police. Every charge of mis against an officer should be strictly investigated, political considerations be permitted to interfe the infliction of the penalty provided for every v For the improved condition of our streets du past twelve months the Mayor is entitled to all little is much, however, to be done before New becomes what it should be, and what its natural tages of location render it capable of bei-healthiest city in the United States. Ther

healthiest city in the United States. Then is the Russ pavement—which is fast become intelerable puisance-and the manner in which streets are opened and graded. We should like, know what progress has been made in that O the new Croton regarroir, and what is to be des